Weekly National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1852.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The subscrip tion price of this paper for a year is THREE

NATIONAL STATISTICS.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	1850.	1851.
Russia de la	1,511,572	1,892,782
Prussia	27,469	20,542
Sweden and Norway	1,032,117	967,237
Swedish West Indies	2,193	29,001
Danish West Indies	267,459 527	285,894
Denmark	8,787,874	38,887
Holland	1,686,967	2,052,706
Dutch East Indies	444,404	410,148
Dutch West Indies	580,146	572,470
Dutch Guiana	71,043	89,673
Belgium	2,404,954	2,877,680
England	72,118,971	90,612,288
Scotland	2,746,670 298,783	2,999,710 285,938
Gibraltar	44,269	73,604
Malta	11,354	26,167
British East Indies	2.865,016	3,386,885
Cape of Good Hope	72,206	128,228
British Honduras	178,690	174,526
British Guian	14,591	44,218
British West Indies	1,120,968	1,003,871
British American Colonies .	1,358,992	1,786,651
Other British colonies	4,285,470	4,956,471
France on the Atlantic	25,835,170	29,789,124
France on the Mediterranean	1,702,855	1,926,429
French Guiana	12,551	28,948
French West Indies	75,684	22,909
Bourbon	10,005	
Spain on the Atlantic .	380,181	451,797
Spain on the Mediterranean	1,702,214	1,710,776
Teneriffe and other Canaries	85,223	27,718
Manilla and other Philippine	1 990 900	1 054 000
Islands	1,336,866 10,292,398	1,254,688
Other Spanish West Indies .	2,067,866	2,480,329
Pertugal	339,763	867,548
Madeira	114,729	102,448
Fayal and other Azores .	16,328	82,852
Cape de Verds		1,850
Italy	2,105,077	2,051,897
Sicily	822,629	825,924
Sardinia	205	2,802
Trieste & other Austrian ports Turkey	467,601 801,023	730,788 901,236
Hayti.	1,544,771	1,889,968
Mexico	2,135,366	1,804,779
Central Republic of America	261,459	149,856
New Grenada	591,992	695,606
Venezuela	1,920,247	2,380,295
Brazil	9,324,429	11,525,304
Cisplatine Republic	2,658,877	8,265,382
Argentine Republic	1,796,877	2,784,746
Chili	170,758	94,788
Equador	4,618	76,692
South America generally .	86,659	89,829
China	6,593,462	7,065,144
Asia generally	402,599	STEEL STEELS
Africa generally	524,722	1,163,176
Atlantic ocean, &c	26	
West Indies generally .	9,417	25,751
South Seas & Pacific Ocean Sandwich Islands	64.474	16.852

6176,138,318 \$216,224,932 It is really interesting to go over this document, and observe the changes that took place in the quantities of certain merchandise imported within the periods named. We note a few below:

64,474

Articles.	1850.	1851.
Sak bus.		8,681,171
Rags lbs.		26,094,701
Cordage, tarred do.		636,847
untarred . do.	1,884,400	2,858,000
Tobacco, unmanufact'd. do.		4,029,921
Indigo do.		1,003,284
Opium do	130,349	40,885
Cassia do	1,418,890	1,028,808
Pimento do	1,865,887	1,163,374
Raisins do.	21,099,414	18,286,712
Figs do	2,784,387	3,448,799
Sugar, brown do.	197,651,819	363,587,861
white, &c do.	19,977,312	4,786,437
Molasses, value 5		8,707,581
Wool* Ibs.	18,669,794	82,548,491
China and porcelain ware,	Contain See and	senter on V
&c., value \$	2,601,398	3,340,622
Watches, value 5		2,809,349
Lead lbs.	36,997,751	48,470,210
Iron, pig owt.	1,497,487	1,844,990
old and scrap . do.		167,905
bar, rolled do.		5,086,039
bar, other do.	294,182	408,978
sheet lbs.	23,904,226	38,525,689
castings, solid . do.		479,857
nails do.	2,656,786	2,692,505
chain cables do.	10,990,355	11,286,982
Cotton bagging yds.		1,015,182
Silk, piece goods, value \$		22,178,879
Cotton, printed & stain'd		14,449,421
Worsted, stuff goods		5,419,174
Specie and bullion		5,458,508
Tea lbs		16,656,066
Coffee do		152,458,617

We have heretofore stated that the value of d exports for the past fiscal year amounted to \$196,689,718.

Aproductive suitabilité en	1850.	1851.
Products of the sea . Products of the forest Agriculture Manufactures Miscellaneous	\$2,824,818 7,442,508 108,482,797 13,874,059 4,922,785	\$3,294,691 7,847,028 145,908,778 34,418,206 5,281,021
nost Tilligen bladt. IV 21 des vin di Grant I I dan de Brillon de nach da	186,946,912	196,689,718

Among the articles mentioned as manufactured are included gold and silver. The exports of domestic gold and silver coin in 1850 amounted to \$2,046,679; the exports in 1851 amounted to \$18,069,580. In neither of these counts do we include foreign bullion or coin. The exports of these latter were :

made the post of it was for a co	1850.	1851.
Bullion-gold	\$2,160	\$1,528
Specie—gold	2,511,788 2,962,867	4,584 4,758,805 6,631,305

Nor should it be overlooked that while the dor agricultural item presents such a disparity, the latter year over the former, cotton is included. The number of pounds sent abroad in 1850 was, of sea-island 8,286,463 all other 627,145,141. The number sent in 1851 was, of sea-island 8,299,656; all other 918,987,483.

England supplied of wool in 1850, 1,927,403 lbs.; in 1851, 4,893,041 lbs.

SPEECH OF MR. BOWIE, OF MARYLAND, ON THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

States; donations to railroads, canals, &c.: all of which have their friends, and are worthy of consideration.

No period in the history of the Union has been more favorable for the dispassionate discussion of this topic than the present; and it is deeply to be deplored that another of more exciting character, but scarcely of more intrinsic moment, has intervened. It is hoped gentlemen will divest themselves of all sectional feelings, partialities, or prejudices, and, assuming the elevated views of American statesmen, impress our legislation with a na-

mended the lands should be ceded to the States in which they lie. A Democratic majority, against the protest of the committee, referred the message on the subject of the public lands to the Committee on Manufactures; and when that committee reported against the cession, and in favor of distribution, the majority referred the report of the Committee on Manufactures to the Committee on Public Lands; which reviewed the report of the Committee on Manufactures, reversed all their positions, and endorsed

clusion of the old, was avowed then, not only by candidates for the Presidency, but Governors and Legislatures were found to advocate it. Since more national views have prevailed scarcely a statesman can be found radical nough to renew such a proposition.

Sound as public sentiment seems, it may not be unwis-

to advert for a moment to the vast considerations which constitute the Federal title to the public domain: The sacrifices of a seven years' war, in which fifty thousand lives and \$200,000,000 were spent by the Old Thirteen form the first instalment; \$15,000,000 in money and \$5,000,000 indemnity for American claims against France in purchase of Louisiana, the second instalment; \$5,000,000 for Florida, the third; fifty thousand lives and \$15,000,000 or second instalment. sand lives and \$150,000,000 in money in prosecuting the Mexican war, the fourth; \$15,000,000 under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the fifth. Add to this the extinof Guadalupe Hidalgo, the fifth. Add to this the extinguishment of title and removal of aborigines, the erection of forts and defence of frontier, the survey and location of lands, and all the machinery of the land system, and the aggregate can scarcely be less than \$300,900,000. When to these are added the formal deeds of cession from Virginia, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, and the treaties with France and Spain and the Indian tribes, a chain of title is woven which must be recognised as long as the basis of property exists. All the schemes now under consideration have this redeeming feature—they admit the title of the United States and their right to dispose of these lands.

A prominent idea advanced by the advocates of gradus A prominent idea advanced by the advocates of graduation is, that timely concessions often avert total losses, and that unless such a system is adopted the hour may come, when the whole will be wrested from us. Such arguments in my judgment are unworthy of the East and unjust to the West. Are they not bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh? Can they forget the deeds of their fathers or the homes of their mothers? Nay, have they not recently mingled their blood upon the same battlefields, rallied round the same flag, and shouted for joy at the same victories? One language, one constitution, one country, is the common sentiment from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Rio Grande and Gila on the South, to the Oregon and Aroostook on the North.

Roman people should be allotted for the maintenance of the poorer citizens. This for a time lifted the tribune above the Senate and above the Government. He won golden opinions of all sorts of men. These signs were portentous, Mr. Chairman. They preceded and fore-shadowed that decline of the Republic and that decay which ultimately resulted in the most formidable of em-pires and the most odious despotism. Let us not fail to be instructed by history, though it be the history of the schools.

Mr. CHANDLER. I am indifferent about any remarks upon myself; but I ask that my old school friend, Tiberius Gracchus, may not be misrepresented. It will be found, if gentlemen will examine a little more carefully, that the Gracchi were not so censurable as they have been considered. When the aristocracy write history, we to the plebeians. Tiberius Gracchus, if I remember corrective and I am taken a little by many little by the plebeians. Tiberius Gracchus, if I remember correctly, (and I am taken a little by surprise in this matter,) never attempted any wrong upon the citizens of Rome. Tiberius Gracchus, sir, was an honorable man—the Honorable man—the Honorable Tiberius Gracchus, for he was a member of the combination of the combinati House of Representatives of Rome. He found that horrible abuse had crept into the practices of the aristocracy, who, during the absence of the plebelans in the war, got possession of the public lands, of which, by law, no man could hold more than three hundred and thirty-three acres, could hold more than three hundred and thirty-three acres, and for that must pay a usury, or ground rent. But, in the absence of the soldiers, these grasping landholders refused to pay the rents, and Tiberius Gracchus, to prevent the civil and servile wars, sought to revive the Licinian law. He sought to prevent the accumulation of the public lands in the hands of those who could not plead preemption rights, and would not pay for the use of them. And, sir, this attempt of Gracchus to restore the public land to public use would have gone on very well, but the aristocracy bribed one Octavius, one of the Tribunes, to take part against the measure which he had approved, and this led to a disturbance. And let me add that the very consul Opimus, who, under pretence of great purity and patriotism, made such a rumpus in Reme on account of the reforming influence of Gracchus, and of his homestead land bill exertions, was subsequently convicted of and to public use would have gone on very well, but the street against the measure which he had approved, and this led to a disturbance. And let me add that the partition or donation, but of restraint upon the quantity and patriotism, made such a rumpus in Reme on account of the reforming influence of Gracchus, and of his homestad land bill exertions, was subsequently convicted of sacrificing the interests of his country for the gold of Jugurtha! Sir, let me say that this cry of "agrarian laws people are led to understand a legislative attempt forcibly to equalize the possession of lands. Sir, no such attempt to could pay the small rent. To his Tiberius Gracchus and none at the time of the Gracchi. Every citizen might own as much as he could pay for, and might occupy besides that three hundred and thirty-three acres, if he would pay the small rent. To this Tiberius Gracchus limited the operation of his law, and Caius Gracchus only undertook to divide the public lands among the soldiers and the transpaper accounts are to be the holding in fee simple any amount of lands which the aristocracy were laying their hands on for their foreign slaves to cultivate, while they (the rich occupants) when the holding in fee simple any amount of lands which the theory could purchase.

The heborable gentleman speaks of his schoolbook authous the had to public and among the soldiers and the trace of nearly 250,000 within the last three holding in fee simple any amount of lands which the provide gentleman speaks of his schoolbook authous constitution and action of this Government? upon our foreign and acti

implation is that the land be granted to those worth less than \$500.

Mr. Johnson. In reply to that, by the permission of the gentleman from Maryland, I will state that the gentleman from Virginia understands something which does not exist. I backed out from no such position. I will take the bill with or without that provision, just as the majority of the House may determine. But for the purpose of having a correct understanding upon the first section, I hope the Clerk may be allowed to read it as it is. It will not consume much time.

Mr. Avererr. I think I cannot be mistaken about this matter. I believe I have in my portfolio the bill which the gentleman from Tennessee so enthusiastically advocated.

atroduced, or with the amendment as proposed by the ommittee—either way I am in favor of it.

Mr. AVERETT. Take it either way and the result

is to give an exclusive benefit in the public domain to a special class of persons.

The Clerk then read the first section of the bill.

Mr. Bowir. It may be recollected, Mr. Chairman, by those who did me the honor to listen to my introductory remarks, that I considered the tendency of this bill, its effects as a precedent, as one of the greatest objections to it. I repeat that, though this bill may not contain provisions which will now admit all future emigrants from Europe, yet let it become a law and it becomes a wedge by which our public domain will be forced open to them. The first agrarian laws to which I have alluded were but

delgs, rallied round the same fings, and shouted for joy at the same victories are to be diding in fee simple any amount of lands which fields, rallied round the same fings, and shouted for joy at the same victories. One language, one constitution, one country, for from the Attaint, one country, for from the Attaint to the same victories are to be found inter and better the earlier, from the Attaint to the theory of the country of the co The may a soul shift he heavily of the post's exclamation—
"How may a soul shift he heavily in the many a soul shift has shift in the state of the many a soul shift has shift in the shift he heavily he are now piele.

In the dead with fortune an eternal war!

In do no propose, Mr. Chairman, to disease the constitution alquestion which has inscidentally been examined. It is the speech made before the people—not in the September of the public lands in the mank and the propose to ask whether this Congress possesses the legal power to dispose of the public lands in the mank and the state of the propose to ask whether this Congress possesses the regal power to dispose of the public lands in the manker indicated by the special order, but to inquire into the complete of the public lands in the manker indicated by the special order, but to inquire into the complete of the public lands in the manker indicated by the special order, but to inquire into the complete of the public lands in the manker indicated by the special order, but to inquire into the complete of the public lands in the people of the public lands in the manker indicated by the special order, but to inquire into the complete of the public lands in the manker indicated by the special order, but to inquire into the complete of the public lands in the propose of the public lands in the propose of the public lands in the special order, but to inquire into the complete of the public lands in the propose of the public lands in the special fraction of the Mexican war, and are daily remunerating the lands the special distinction of the Mexican war, and are daily remunerating the lands the search of the lands of the war, and are daily remunerating the lands the special distinction of the Mexican war, and are daily remunerating the lands the search of the public lands in the special daily remunerating the lands of the lands

macy on the seas. Let them look at England and France, and see the immense destructive power they command, and ask themselves if their country is now secure? Will the strong arms and brave hearts of the yeomanry that you send into your forests be a protection against the steam navies of Europe? No; you must have fortifications; you must have a navy, armed at all points, and equal to cope with them, or the history of this Republic may be written in two words, "Rium fuit." Our oldest and most venerated statesmen warned us in peace to prepare for war. But, in the judgment of these gentlemen, we are so panoplied in our power, we are so secure, we are so Boswell remarks that had Johnson's Journey for war. But, in the judgment of these gentlemen, we are so panoplied in our power, we are so secure, we are so independent of the world, so capable of repelling our enemies, that we can give that away which is literally the war fund of the country; that which was pledged for the redemption of the debts of the Revolutionary war; that which now stands pledged for the debts of the Mexican war; and that which may be wanted—because we are yet but in our infancy—that which may be wanted in less than twenty years. What national dementation, then—what national madness, I say—to strip ourselves of the means of defence, and impose upon ourselves the necessity of additional taxation, and take away one twenty-fifth part of the revenue for the purpose of giving gratuities to the poor and suffering of Europe. It may be that in the great flational peace convention such a policy would prevail; but among men instructed as we are by the lessons of history, and by recent experience; among statesmen capable of looking upon events which are now evolving in Europe, in my judgment it would be the grossest improvidence. How long has it been since a distinguished President of the world mothing else but this passage, the world would declare that it had not been made in vain; and Sir Joseph Banks, long President of the Royal Society in London, and a luminary of science in his day, was so much struck on first reading it that he clasped his hands together, and for some time remained in an attitude of silent admiration.

I do not know whether Congress has or has not determined to engage the genius of Healy and of Leutze, the former to paint the battle of Bunker's Hill and the throwing of the tea overboard in the harbor of Boston; the latter, Washington's noble course at the battle of Monmouth, and another copy of that momentous and brilliant event in our history. dent of the United States had to postpone the just claim of the creditors of the Government for the exigencies of war? How long has it been since those bills essential to protect human life in the great West have been suspended for the want of means? One year's income from these public lands would save hundreds and thousands of lives public lands would save hundreds and thousands of lives upon your lakes and your great rivers. I put the question to the philanthropic and benevolent, whether it is our duty to save those who, in the common and necessary course of travel and trade, are exposed to imminent danger and hazard, or whether we should first relieve the lanes and alleys of our cities of their crowded population? It is a noticeable fact that this bill comes recommended by no report. It comes to us labelled with two ominous by no report. It comes to us labelled with two ominous words, "no report," upon the face of it. The gentlemen who have sent it to us, full of these sentiments, and preg-nant as the Trojan horse with evil, have given us no argu-ment in its support. They have not shown how it will ment in its support. They have not shown how it will affect the finances or prospective internal improvements; how it will affect all the necessary fortifications which are on hand. Nor have they shown how it will enable us to meet the deficit in the Treasury, if there be one, for we have now a surplus of \$884,566 of income over expenditure only—a mere trifle, compared with the contingent wants of the Government; and with a large national debt yet unsatisfied, nothing can be more certain to result in a paralysis of all those projects dependant upon the generous liberality of the Government, however necessary they may be for the national character, national safety, or national credit, than the adoption of a bill which has almost the necessary tendency of taking away the revenue of the public lands.

Let us lock, Mr. Chairman, at another aspect of the subject for a moment. You have but just now passed to bills remunerating the warriors of 1812 for their services. There is no man in this country scarcely, excepting a small portion of the navy, who has not been amply repaid for his military services. I say, as a class there are no men not provided for by our bounties. But many of these warrants, to be worth any thing, must find a sale, and you propose a measure which will at once reduce them to one-half their present value. For, sir, who will purchase bounty land warrants when, by occupying, he may have a quarter-section? Why have you "kept the word of promise to the ear, but broken it to the hope?" All those who have just now, with buoyant hearts and swelling bosoms, acknowledged the gratitude of the country in repaying them at this late day, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, for the exposure of life and limb, will be constrained to say, "You have given me but the shadow, and taken away the substance; we asked for bread, you have given us a stone." The people of the old States cannot embrace the benefits of this bill; the poer of the old States cannot reach these lands; the citizens of the new States will have the advantage of vicinity, of acquaintance States will have the advantage of vicinity, of sequaintance with the lands, and their value, and they will settle upon States will have the advantage of vicinity, will settle upon with the lands, and their value, and they will settle upon them and pre-occupy them. I understood an honorable gentleman on the other side of the House, who addressed the committee in favor of the bill yesterday, to say that it was not the poor whom he expected to benefit; but that the middle classes—those owning two, three, or four hundred dollars—would occupy the lands. If this be the fact, then all those appeals of my honorable friend from Pennsylvania in behalf of the homeless and houseless were but mere pictures of the fancy—idle chimeras of the brain.

The public lands have already subserved the great national purposes before indicated. They have contributed tional purposes before indicated. They have contributed to the procession of the public lands have already subserved the great national purposes before indicated. They have contributed tional purposes before indicated, and that incurred tional purposes before indicated. They have contributed to extinguish our revolutionary debt, and that incurred in our second war of independence. They are now pledged in support of the public loans contracted in prosecution of the Mexican war, and are daily remunerating the

Turning yesterday to some of Johnson's works

"We were now treading that illustrious island which savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion. To abstract it were endeavored, and would be foolish, if it were possible. Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses; whatever makes the past, the distant, or the us indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue. That gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety

But if the matter is to be called up again this ntial to session, as I hope it may be, and for a favorable de-pended cision, the foregoing eloquent, nay sublime passage in these from the great literary colossus of his age, will not, I trust, be found inappropriate to your columns. Its foundations are so deeply scated in men's moral nature that all readers must feel its force, the unlettered as well as the cultivated and the classic. PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, MAY 3, 1852.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

It is admitted that a rose will smell as sweet by any ther name, but I know of no law of Nature which can communicate the fragrance of that queen of flowers to a substance naturally destitute of that property, whatever may be its name. Even Christian names do not uniformy transfer the qualities of those from whom they have been borrowed. The most resentful man I ever knew rejoiced in the name of Moses. He who was a proverb for restless impatience was known as Job. I have seen many men named Solomon who never reminded me of the wisdom of the great Hebrew ruler; and the most perfect specimen of physical imbecility that I have ever seen gloried in the name of Samson. Experience and observation have taught me caution as to those particulars, and I have learned to consult the text before I sought lights from commentators who might possibly be mistaken in its meaning.—Speech of Mr. Venable, of North Carolina.

PARKER PILLSBURY writes very despondingly in the Liberator concerning the Abolition cause in Maine, and oncerning the State as a "field for Anti-slavery culture." He has just completed "a most fatiguing and every-way trying campaign" in that State, but the "meetings were generally small, and in more than one instance failed altogether." In Portland, he says, "the ranks of the tried and true have been sadly thinned and broken." The Portland Inquirer, the Free-Soil organ in that city, he is informed, is a "feeble affair altogether." In Saco and Biddeford he "encountered a flood of opposition." and a meeting held in one of those places left him " a dollar and sixty cents out of pocket."

FIREMEN'S PARADE IN PHILADELPHIA.-The Philadelphia papers are occupied by detailed accounts of the great triennial parade of the fire department of that city, which